REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,160.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Reyne, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872. Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	Feb. 1872. 8
,, Carwar	1	,, Galle	9
,, Mangalore	2	,, Negapatam	12
,, Cannanore	3	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Madras	15
,, Calicut	4	,, Coconada	17
,, Beypore	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Allepey	6	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	20
		Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872. Leave BOMBAY	22	Feb. 1872. Leave BUSSORAH	9
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	29	,, Kurrachee	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Scotland to Bombay.

Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hurcuison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Ap llo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar, on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Betnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

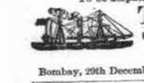
For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Khadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Cabinet-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched hence early with proximo.



THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about the 29th instant.)

THE fine new S.S. VIOLET, Captain Watt, 1,085 Tons, 500 Horse Power, effective, will be despatched as above, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool £45

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(*To be despatched hence on 31st instant.*)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steamship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines, Without Food.
,, Suez	36	22	8	
,, Port Said	38	24	9-10	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, (2,215 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE and the MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

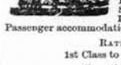
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
2nd Class ,, ,, Liverpool	£50
,, ,, ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

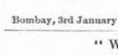
Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,

BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.

(*Port to be hereafter declared.*)



THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly fav urable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.....£50 | Second Class £30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

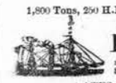
(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,



HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLES ! BILLIARD TABLES !!

BILLIARD TABLES !!!

(If not previously disposed of privately.)

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises in Armenian Lane, Fort, nearly opposite the Cathedral Fountain and next to the premises occupied by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., the under-described Billiard Tables, &c., the property of the

FORT BILLIARD CLUB.

A first-class Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett, London, with new cloth and cushions, which has never been used together with a six light lamp fitted for gas, marking and pool boards, cue, stand, rest mace and half rest. One set of billiard and one set of pool balls, framed rules, coir matting, &c., complete.

Supposed to be the best Table in Bombay.

One Billiard Table, by Thurston, with six light lamp and balls, cues, rests, &c., &c.

One ,, ,, by Sherwood, with six light lamp and balls, cues, rests, &c., &c.

A spare circular cue stand with 30 cues.

3 Large Billiard Cloths.

One set spare Cushions, complete.

One Ice Box.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Second Class ENGINEER, on moderate salary, to take charge of Machinery for Pressing Cotton and Coir at Cochin. Apply, with testimonials, to the Under-signed, at the Offices of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., between the hours of 11 and 3 P.M.

SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

"First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices."

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOJEE, Proprietor.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieavitt's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 30 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 49, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the First time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 20th,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.,

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will produce for the fifth time their Sensational Play of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20TH JAN. 1872.

GO AND SEE

THE CONJUROR'S STUDY SINKING.

ORLOCK'S RIDE ON THE CLOUDS.

THE MAGIC CAVE.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

THE GENII OF THE RING.

THE GENIUS OF THE LAMP.

SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF THE DINNER TABLE.

THE ROYAL BATHS.

THE FLIGHT OF ALADDIN'S PALACE.

SINGING AND DANCING BY LOVELY LADS.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

COSTLY AND APPROPRIATE DRESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, Unreserved	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	Re. 1.		

N.B.—Seats in the other classes can be Reserved by application to the Secretary.

Tickets to be had at the *Daftar Ashkara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performances.

Doors open at 8 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-45 P.M.

REWARD OF Rs. 500.

THE above Reward will be GIVEN to any PERSON who shall GIVE such INFORMATION as shall lead to the RECOVERY of the undermentioned ORNAMENTS and JEWELS :—

One Pair of Gold Bracelets, weighing	40	tolas,	Rs. 650
,, ,, Gold Ornaments called Vankh, weighing	40	,,	,, 650
,, ,, Gold Bracelets called Ghoat, weighing	40	,,	,, 650
,, ,, Bracelets called Butlee, weighing	16	,,	,, 250
One Gold Necklace called Cheddee, weighing	24	,,	,, 400
Six Gold Bangles, weighing	18	,,	,, 300
One Pair Diamond Earing			Rs. 1,6 0
Necklace, Diamond and Pearls			,, 3,50 0
Pearl Necklace			,, 700

The said Ornaments and Jewels are my property, but were some time since lent to Cassee Bapoo Naikin, who now refuses to return the same. A Warrant of Attachment against the said Ornaments and Jewels is now in the hands of the Sheriff of Bombay, and all persons are warned not to receive or deal with them.

बापु सानु नाईकीण वेलीणकर.

BAPOO SAJOO NAIKIN VELINKER.

Bombay, 19th January 1872.

GIESLER'S AND PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE,

LIVINGSTON AND NIVEN'S PALE DRY SHERRY,

At Reduced Prices to close a Consignment.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY,

in one Dozen Cases ..... at Rs. 23 per Case.

Do. Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 220 per Cask.

Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE ..... at Rs. 35 per Doz.

Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE ..... at Rs. 36 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

WANTED, a CLERK, who has had experience in making up Invoices and Native Dealers' Accounts. A Parsee preferred. Salary not to exceed Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.R.," *Gazette* Office.

Choice

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Cream or Violet Laid,

With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Best Electro-Plated

OVAL SIDE DISHES,

Of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll, and other Patterns, at, per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes.

Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,

Each, forming at pleasure 1 each open and covered dishes, with drainer,

Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,

With Drainer and Cover, each

Rs. 40 and 45.

Electro-Plated Ware

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DURING COLD WEATHER

Healthy action of the skin should be an object of particular care.

Foremost among preventives of

COLD, RHEUMATISM,

and the numerous distressing disorders consequent upon neglect, is the daily sponging and after the bath of mechanical detergents.

Baden Flesh Gloves and Pads,

rough for gentlemen, soft for ladies and children, at Rs. 0-8, 0-10, 0-14, and 1-0.

Turkish Bath Gloves,

At Rs. 0-14 and 1-0.

The Sultan's Bath Brush,

At Rs. 1-4 and 1-8.

The Panstrepton,

At Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 2-10, and 3.

Dinneford's Bath Strap

For wet or dry use, at Rs. 2-10 and 3.

LAWRENCE'S PATENT IMPROVED

Flesh Gloves and Straps,

rare producers of glow on the skin, at Rs. 2-10 and 3.

Wood-Backed Flesh Brushes,

with handles, or plain, of several degrees of stiffness, at Rs. 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-4, 2-10, and 3.

The Oxford Pad,

At Rs. 0-12, 0-14.

BATH SOAPS.

Carbolic, Yellow, Glycerine, &c.

TOILET REQUISITES

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the stock from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND PUFFED SAUSAGES.

ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

SMOKED SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Pots will be found to bear the Name and Address stamped—

"J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN."

None other are genuine.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., the MAIL TRAINS will, as formerly, start from Church Gate Station at 7 A.M., and arrive there at 10-55 P.M., calling at Marine Lines.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE AND TO SHIPS' STORES DEALERS.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., Liverpool, begs to announce that shortly will be received, via Suez Canal, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD, from 31st APRIL, 1872 to 31st MARCH 1873.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 29TH FEBRUARY 1872 by the Undersigned.

Particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE, President, Municipal Committee.

TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to NOON of the 24th instant, for the SCRAPING of the PUBLIC ROADS during the remaining months of the year 1872.

Tender forms can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received up to 10 A.M. on the 23rd instant, for the ERECTION, near the Custom House, of TWO IRON SHEDS, the Iron Work being supplied by Government.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Mazagon, 18th January 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rate. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Mecyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and now, and a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY'S long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Through Booking between the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Oude and Rohilcund ; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India ; and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

On and after the 1st January 1872, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class SINGLE TICKETS only can be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be BOOKED, through BETWEEN any PASSENGER STATION of the MADRAS and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class only, at One Fare and a Half for the Double Journey, and available for return on any day within ONE CALENDAR MONTH, will also be issued from the principal Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

First, Second, and Third Class SINGLE, and 1st and 2nd Class MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS, can, from the same date, also be obtained, and HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, LUGGAGE, &c., can be booked through, between the principal Stations of the MADRAS, the EAST INDIAN ; and the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI RAILWAYS.

GOODS and PARCELS can from the same date be booked through between the Booking Stations of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and also via the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between any Goods-booking Stations of the Madras ; the East Indian ; the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi ; the Oude and Rohilcund ; and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Consignments of Goods of more than two Tons in weight will be sent through in their destinati n in the wagons in which they are originally loaded to all those Stations on either of the Railways to which there is through Railway communication.

The Rates, Fares, and Charges of each Company to and from the Stations, or Junction concerned, will be added together to make up the Through Fares or Charges.

For her information, and all particulars as to the charges, and the arrangements, can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies —
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay and Poona :—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Thacker, Vining & Co., and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona :—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta :—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad :—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria :—D. Robertson & Co.
London :—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE

COLD SEASON,

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK AT

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS.

LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 645, Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rs. Cas Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 ni.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay Now	670
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	195
15,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	2814	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n².
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 63	Colaba Land Co.	1,440
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	123
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	740
6,000	5,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	855

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20 21813·0	p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20 109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20 43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18 1965·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c	Albert Mills Co.	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,225
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	825
1,000	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,600
750	2,000	all	250 p.c	Great Eastern	1,875
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,925
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	880
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,510
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c	Royal	1,700

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	9 5
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	520
100	1,000	...	...	Catwar Company	800
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
300	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,130
250	6,000	6,000	228 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
100	5,000	2,000	150 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,070
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	645
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press.	2,300
150	2,000	all	200 *	Tranovelly Press Co.	1,000
226	3,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....				East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

..... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 16·6
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five- Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 106½ to ⅝
Gold Leaf	... 16-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... 16-9-6
Australian Gold	... 16-9-6
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 110
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872 ...	... 101¼
Four per cent	... 99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	... 106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1899-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	... 109
10 years' do. do.	... 107
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	... 111
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 111
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	122

CALCUTTA.—15TH JANUARY.

The Market for Government Securities was very dull. Some 4 per cents large and small amounts, were bought for investors at Rs. 98-12 to 99, or 1-1 to 1 discount.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,415, and one for Rs. 1,430.

East Indian Railway Co.'s Stock, £100, only at Rs. 247 per £20.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been transacted by European firms yesterday :—

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	45 in. 39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 13 6
1,000	„	„	45 „ 39 „	8 lbs.	5 8 0
800	„	„	45 „ 39 „	9 lbs.	6 6 6
2,000	„	Jaconets	40 „ 20	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
2,000	„	„	40 „ 20	2½ lbs.	1 15 0
5,500	„	Printers,	26 „ 30	3 lbs.	2 6 0
900	„	Shirtings,	45 „ 39	9 lbs.	6 6 0
1,250	„	„	45 „ 39	9 lbs.	6 7 0
1,000	„	„	40 „ 39	7½ lbs.	5 6 0
500	„	„	40 „ 39	7 lbs.	4 11 0
150	„	„	40 „ 39	8½ lbs.	5 9 0
500	„	„	40 „ 39	6 lbs.	4 4 0
500	„	„	45 „ 39	7 lbs.	5 0 0
500	„	„	45 „ 39	8 lbs.	5 8 0
1,500	„	Madapollams	32 „ 24	3 lbs.	2 2 6
200	„	White Mulls	40 „ 20	No. 26	3 4 0
200	„	„	40 „ 20	No. 30	3 8 0
200	„	„	40 „ 20	No. 35	3 12 0

COTTON.

The undermentioned Purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	Old Dhollera	(ready)	... Rs. 229½
100 „	„	„	... „ 230
25 „	„	„	... „ 230
50 „	„	„	... „ 228
50 „	„	„	... „ 235
50 „	„	„	... „ 230
25 „	„	„	... „ 230
25 „	Dhollera	„	at Rs. 234 to ... „ 234
50 „	Veerumgaum	„	... „ 225½
50 „	„	(without selection)	... „ 219
50 „	„	(rowly)	... „ 224.25
28 „	New Higmoolum	(rowly)	... „ 278
700 „	Broach M. G. (30 days)		... „ 272½274

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, weeks ending 13th January 1872.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,71,977 8 6
Merchandize	3,34,701 11 3
Electric Telegraph	1,270 0 0
Earth Trains	3,256 4 0
Total Rs. ...	5,11,203 7 9
Corresponding week last year open 1,23½ miles	Total Rs ... 3,63,828 8 0
Increase ...	Rs. 1,47,379 15 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th January, 10-36 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th January, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th January, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th January, 8-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th January, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, no date and time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	5 6	0 5
„ Galle	7 14	2 46
„ Kurrachee	1 6	0 2
„ Madras	0 50	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th Jan., 6 40 P.M. ; via Turkey, 19th Jan., 1-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JANUARY.

London ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds ...	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nom.
	Toffee		
Overland...	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	vin Suez Canal	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China ...	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Phlox (s) ...	Baker ...	Goa, Jan. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Keerata Rodrin ...	Nacoda ...	Cochin.
	West Australian ...	Andrew ...	Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lady Nyanza, to Goa.
Steamer Taptee, to Dutch.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Undaunted, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
16 Clara ... ... Mauritius.
Himalaya (s) ... ... Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19th Jan., 12 noon.—H. M. S. Ocean sailed for Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 160 casks China clay, The A. S. and W. Co. ; 8 hhds. paints, Thomas Stewart & Co.
Violet (s), 69 bundles hoop iron, A. Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 51 packages ale, P. Framjee & Co. ; 1 case tobacco, The L. A. and A. Co.
Philosopher, 40 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.
William Prowse, 2 hhds. rum, E. N. Colabawala.
Sam Mendel, 5 casks lead pipes, A. H. A. Kuem.
West Australian, 8 casks zinc sheet, A. H. A. Kuem ; 21 cases soaps, T. Sooltanally.
St. Olaf (s), 200 cases candles, New Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 116 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Mahableshwar, 420 packets myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala ; 25 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Norah Greame, 100 bales cotton, E. Lalbhoy ; 200 cwts. horns, H. M. Natha ; 5 bales cotton, J. Manchund.
Sam Mendel, 28 cases steel, M. Moorjee.
Tanjore (s), 75 bales cotton S. Mooljee.
Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Violet (s), 60 bales wool, D. Corjee ; 54 bales cotton, C. S. Nadurshaw ; 100 bales wool, J. Yuvia ; 25 bales wool, F. M. Dama ; 99 bales cotton, D. G. Hassan ; 200 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.
Walamo (s), 600 bundles galls, C. Nanjee ; 3,000 bales cottan, Ralli Brothers ; 142 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co. ; 52 bales wool, N. Runseordass.
The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, N. Poojaram, 83 bales cotton, S. Curishna.
Milbanke (s), 9 cases shawls, R. Nundjee ; 30 cases piece goods, F. Sands & Co.
Jane Law, 46 bales hemp, V. Monjee, 52 bales cotton, C. Naroncjee ; 100 bales cotton, L. Damodar.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 14 bundles E. teeth, V. Vassonjee ; 72 pieces and 3 bundles E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy ; 50 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers ; 6 packages E. teeth, K. Ramjee.
Australia (s), 34 cases gum, C. Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.
City of Cashmere, 101 bundles coffee, H. G. Husson & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia (s), 200 bags coffee, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 2 bundles shawls, H. M. Mobalee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Morant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stewart, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Belgaum.
Wilson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I, on duty, to Dharwar.
Waring, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Macconachie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Deesa.
Hay, Captain, 12th N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th January, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
Capt. T. DuVernet, for 10 days, from the 17th inst, on divisional leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th Jan.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—
6th Regt. N. I.—Ens. A. J. F. Nuthall, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Sub. on promotion.
14th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. H. T. Briggs, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 6th N. I., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Wood, V. C., on furlough, or until further orders.

The C-in-C. is pleased to notify that in native regiments a Color Havildar cannot hold the appointment of Drill Havildar.

The Secy. of State for India has sanctioned an exchange between Capt. Howes, R. E., Mad. List, and Cap. Thovehl, R. E., Imperial List, the latter officer to serve in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Foot 1st Batn.—Qr. Mr. A. Berry, to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Asst. Surg. E. Townsend to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
17th Foot 1st Batn.—Maj. C. G. Grant to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. J. L. Field to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. A. H. Berties to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 16.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—
Mr. J. D. Robinson, Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough (on medical certificate), from or after the 2nd Feb. next, under section 89, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, under section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.
Maj. E. L. Hankin, Joint Mag. of Ootacamund, privilege leave for one month.
Lt. G. R. Walker, R.E., Acting Examiner of Railway Accounts, one month's preparatory leave.

H. E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. James Frederick Smith to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, until further orders, to have effect from the 12th Dec. 1871.
Mr. J. J. Thompson, Tahsildar of Chicacole, Ganjam, to act as Deputy Collr. in charge of the Salt Dept. in the same district during the employment of D. V. Nursing Row on special duty, or until further orders.
Capt. Arthur Marriott Lys, Mad. S. C., to act as Joint Mag. of Ootacamund during the absence of Maj. Hankin on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, of the Staff Corps, Offg. Controller of Military Accounts, is appointed a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, vice Col. Gillilan, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Lt. G. R. Walker, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, Acting Examiner of Railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Accounts, on furlough (on medical certificate) for one year, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—
Cadre 44th Regiment N. I.
Lt. George Silver Keith (Capt. in Staff Corps) to have the position of Capt., vice Butt, deceased, dated 3rd Dec. 1871.
Cadre 45th Regt N. I.
Lt. Bowness Fischer (Capt. in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Campbell, deceased, dated 11th Dec. 1871.
Cadre 48th Regt N. I.
Capt Charles Crawford Mason (Lt. Col in Staff Corps) to have the position of Maj, vice Southey deceased, dated 14th Dec. 1871.
Infantry General List.
Lt. (Brevet Capt) Frederick Smalley to be Capt in succession to Mason, Cadre 48th N. I, promoted, dated 14th Dec. 1871.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made subject to H. M.'s approval :—
Maj. George Falconer Pearson, having completed 26 years service, to be Lt.-Col. from the 14th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—
Maj. W. S. Dreyer, S. C., Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras, arrived at Bombay on the 31st Dec. 1871.
Surg. C. Cooper, Medl. Dept., in medical charge 5th N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 31st Dec. 1871.
Capt. J. Hamilton, R.E., Ex. Engr. 3rd grade, arrived at Bombay on the 31st Dec. 1871.
Capt. T. Watson, S. C., Mag. of Police for the Town of Madras, arrived at Bombay on the 7th Jan. 1872.
Capt. F. Weldon, S. C., arrived at Bombay on the 7th Jan. 1872.
Asst. Surg. J. J. L. Batton, Medl. Dept., arrived at Madras on the 8th Jan. 1872.
Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock, S. C., arrived at Madras on the 9th Jan. 1872.
Lt.-Col. J. P. Watts, S. C., Asst. Comy-Genl, 1st class, arrived at Madras on the 13th Jan. 1872.
Capt. N. D. Robertson, S. C., 1st Wing Sub. 4th N. I., arrived at Madras on the 13th Jan. 1872.
Capt. H. G. Symons, S. C., arrived at Madras on the 14th Jan. 1872.
Madras Staff Corps.—Lt. William Frederick Oliphant Boulderson, of H. M.'s 1st Batn. 2nd Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 19th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the Mad. S. C. from the 21st Dec. 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.
Surg. Maj. G. Baillie, M.D., Acting Principal Medl. Storekeeper, Presidency, is permitted to retire from the service from the 29th Feb. 1872, on the pension of £220 per annum.

The following movements are ordered :—
13th Regt. N. I., from Hongkong to Palaveram.
19th Regt. N. I., from Singapore to Trichinopoly.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following posting are ordered :—
Maj. G. B. Bowen, S. C., to general duty, Madras.
Maj. S. C. Montgomerie, S. C., to general duty, French Rocks, on relief by Lt.-Col. Playfair.
Asst. Surg. R. H. Carew, 45th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Finemore, ordered to England on medical certificate.
Capt. J Stevenson, 1st Batn. 21st Foot, will continue to do duty at the Wellington Depot until relieved.

Leave of absence :—
R. H. Arty.—Lt. Col. (Col.) R. G. H. Grant, D Brigade, for three months, from date of departure, Nellgherries S. C.
10th Foot—Capt. A. F. Walsh, 2nd Batn, from 1st Feb 1872, or date of departure, for 6 months, Nellgerries, private affairs.
Staff Corps—Capt. H. F. deLousada, 2nd Wing Sub 11th N. I., from 18th Dec. 1871, for 30 days, Madras, private affairs.
45th Foot—Surg. J. H. Finemore, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, by the next troop ship via Bombay.
H. R. H. the Field Marshal C-in-C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Col. H. C. Brewster, 76th Foot, from the 1st Jan. to the 31st March 1872, pending decision on his application to retire from the service.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—
Capt. 69. E. H. Beauchamp, Cadre 45th N. I., attached to 30th N. I.
Col. W. R. Broome, 2nd in Comd. 39th N. I. from Off. Comdt. 39th N. I., to genl. duty Trichinopoly (temporarily) on relief by Col Kitson.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustance language :—
Capt. John James Martin, 45th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustance language :—
Asst. Surg. E. M. Murphy, M.D.
Capt. H. M. Finlay, R. A.

The following orders are confirmed :—
By the Officer Commanding Pegu Div., appointing Maj. D. Shaw, Asst. Adj. Genl., Pegu Div., (proceeding on privilege leave to Madras) to command all details proceeding to the Coast.
By the Officer Commanding 45th Foot, appointing Lt. J. MacSeverty, Acting Adjt. and Lt. M. F. Thrupp, Acting Paymr. and Qr.-mr. to the Left Wing of the Regt. proceeding to Tonghoo, from 13th Jan. 1872, or date of its being detached from Regtl Head Qrs.
By the Officer Commanding R. A., Nagpore Force, directing Asst. Surg. E. H. Lloyd, M.B., C Bat., 9th Brig. R. A., to assume medical charge of Head Qrs. 23rd Brig., and R. A. Nagpore Force, from and including 15th Dec. 1871, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Asst. Surg. Jones, A Bat., D Brig., leaving Kamptee with his Battery.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ...	Jan. 22 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	Jan. 29 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	„ 30 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia ...	Feb. 13 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	Jan. 22 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday ...	Jan. 22	Friday ...	July 12
„ ...	„ 29	„ ...	„ 19
„ ...	Feb. 5	„ ...	„ 26
„ ...	„ 12	„ ...	Aug. 2
„ ...	„ 19	„ ...	„ 9
„ ...	„ 26	„ ...	„ 16
„ ...	Mar. 4	„ ...	„ 23
„ ...	„ 11	„ ...	„ 30
„ ...	„ 18	„ ...	Sept. 6
„ ...	„ 25	„ ...	„ 13
„ ...	Apr. 1	„ ...	„ 20
„ ...	„ 8	Monday ...	„ 30
„ ...	„ 15	„ ...	Oct. 7
„ ...	„ 22	„ ...	„ 14
„ ...	„ 29	„ ...	„ 21
„ ...	May 6	„ ...	„ 28
„ ...	„ 20	„ ...	Nov. 4
„ ...	„ 27	„ ...	„ 11
Friday ...	„ 31	„ ...	„ 18
„ ...	Jun. 7	„ ...	Dec. 2
„ ...	„ 14	„ ...	„ 9
„ ...	„ 21	„ ...	„ 16
„ ...	„ 28	„ ...	„ 23
„ ...	July 5	„ ...	„ 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon		At Noon.
Tuesday ...	Jan. 30	Monday ...	Aug. 12
„ ...	Feb. 13	„ ...	„ 26
„ ...	„ 27	„ ...	Sept. 9
„ ...	Mar. 12	„ ...	„ 23
„ ...	„ 26	Tuesday ...	Oct. 8
„ ...	Apr. 9	„ ...	„ 22
Monday ...	„ 23	„ ...	Nov. 5
„ ...	May 6	„ ...	„ 19
„ ...	„ 20	„ ...	Dec. 3
„ ...	Jun. 3	„ ...	„ 17
„ ...	„ 17	„ ...	„ 31
„ ...	July 1	„ ...	1873.
„ ...	„ 15	„ ...	Jan. 14
„ ...	„ 29		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Tuesday ...	Feb. 13	Monday ...	Aug. 26
„ ...	Mar. 12	„ ...	Sept. 23
„ ...	Apr. 9	Tuesday ...	Oct. 22
Monday ...	May 6	„ ...	Nov. 19
„ ...	June 3	„ ...	Dec. 17
„ ...	July 1		1873.
„ ...	„ 29	„ ...	Jan. 14

NOTICE.

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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LEITCH—January 17th, at Bombay Harbour, Robert Leitch, chief officer ship Jane Law, by falling accidentally in the main hatch, deeply regretted.

TROTT—January 19th, at Mazagon, after a lingering illness, Josiah Nesbit Trott, late clerk British India Steam Navigation Company, and second son of the late James Trott, Esq., Deputy Collector and F. P. Magistrate, Rutnagherry, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAWLEY—January 13th, at Mymensingh, the wife of G. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Garrow-Hills, of a son, prematurely.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Many applications for copies of our "OVERLAND SUMMARY" *having been made last Monday after the whole impression had been sold out, the Publisher would feel obliged if intending purchasers could make it convenient to send in their orders for next Monday's* "SUMMARY" *in the course of to-day.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Jan. 20.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

THE Canara Land Case comes before the High Court again to-day on the question whether the rule *nisi* for transferring the trial of the action from the District to the Presidency Court shall be made absolute. When the original motion for the transfer was made by the Government in November last, the Chief Justice raised on behalf of the plaintiff (the landowner whose rent the Revenue Survey officers wish to increase) the very reasonable objection that it would be unfair to him to put him to the expense of coming himself and bringing his witnesses to Bombay, and that the Government itself ought to pay the additional cost of having the case tried here. The Advocate-General had at that time no instructions to consent on behalf of the Government to such an arrangement; but we trust that this point will be conceded without further difficulty. It is manifestly desirable that the case should be tried in the High Court; and, as the ground of action is, by the confession of the Survey officers themselves, the interference of the State to revise an assessment which has been in force for seventy years, and which the people supposed to be permanent, it would be most unjust to compel the landowners to bear the cost of having the legality of the proposed increase determined by a Court of Law. The case turns on the interpretation of documents, the authenticity of which is not, as we understand, disputed by the Government; and the High Court may be relied upon to give a careful and impartial decision. What strikes one as most objectionable in the case is the impolitic rapacity

A NIGHT WITH THE REVIVALISTS AT MAZAGON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is no doubt that a religious awakening is going on in Bombay, and as some excitement has been caused by an article which lately appeared in the *Gazette* seeking to define the cause of those periodic revivals, I attended this week at the little theatre in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard in Mazagon, with the object of making personal observations. Services were to commence at half-past seven, and by that hour there was a considerable collection of men, women, and children sitting in front of the dilapidated drop-scene of the stage, ready to commence proceedings. Before the Rev. Mr Taylor began his evening's ministrations, I tried to discover to what class the majority of his congregation belonged, and it occurred to me that with one or two exceptions they were connected with artisan and sea crafts. All were decently dressed; some one or two of the men appeared as though they had come straight from the shipbuilding yard with the exception that their hands and faces were clean; several appeared to be seamen who had come in their best "go-ashores;" and not a few looked like merchants' assistants. There were no natives present, although I noticed numerous half-castes, especially female Indo-Portuguese. Most looked solemn, as if they had come predisposed for being spiritually quickened, and there were a few who, I thought, had attended from motives of curiosity. When the Rev. Mr. Taylor came in he was evidently received with pleasure. He is stoutly built and above the middle height, and as he did not bear a strikingly evangelical appearance I waited with some interest for his utterances. He spoke leisurely and with considerable dramatic effect. He paced slowly up and down before his hearers, and used his hands freely to enforce some point that he wished to be particularly taken note of; and to gain the same object, he often repeated sentences or phrases three or four times, pausing for a few seconds at each iteration. He did not speak brilliantly. He rather aimed at being homely and familiar with his listeners, to effect which, he—though, I believe, without the slightest thought of being irreverent—reduced some of the holiest and most sacred subjects to a low level by an every-day, and sometimes, it appeared to me, absurd comparison. This must have been effective, however, with his listeners, who often groaned as if in bodily agony; and I can quite conceive how it would have been effective, because it is well known that a great orator or actor who has gradually, but effectually, succeeded in enchaining attention may take flights or say things which if another person with less success were to say would make him appear ridiculous. Mr. Taylor's earnestness disarmed criticism in the bulk of his hearers, who were only prepared to hear and believe. I cannot say that his thoughts, the subject-matter of his address, were startling—they were as homely as his style. His themes were simple—in fact, Sunday school like—but doubtless the earnestness of his delivery procured for them a ready passport to the hearts of his hearers. In illustrating the virulence of sin, Mr. Taylor told a story of a gentleman who had a pet rattlesnake, which bit him one day when he was exhibiting it to some friends, and he said he would be dead in an hour; "and so he was, and so he was, and so he was—dead in an hour," said the missionary very effectively. He said sin in mankind was deeper than could be imagined, and he did not agree with the Quaker, who, when he heard a boy swearing, said, "That is right, young man—spew it all out, spew it all out." In denouncing sin and sinners he spoke very loudly, and said that God was bound to protect the righteous and loyal subjects by punishing the incorrigible rebels, and he repeated that under the legitimate soul killing properties of sin his hearers had no right to live, but by the special miracles of grace they had an opportunity for repentance. He warned his hearers that an account of their sins would be totalled up one day above, and he told them every word was being "treasured up, treasured up, treasured up—and what an awful accumulation!" They were damning up the waters of destruction, which would burst, and then, he said slowly, bringing his clenched right hand into the palm of his left, "you will all go down, go down, go down." Speaking of faith he took up the fine old illustration of the serpent raised in the wilderness; and you may get a glimpse of his manner of treating it, and of exemplifying the sceptics of the world, from the following:—"One man has been cured, and he runs and tells a friend to look to the serpent and get cured also. 'Nonsense!' says the man, 'who ever heard of a piece of brass curing snakebite? Ugh! There is no sense in that.' 'But not only me, but your friends have been cured.' 'O, but I don't think they had it as bad as I have it?' 'Yes they had though; they were nearly dead.' 'No, they weren't. I won't look at the piece of brass. I want something to cure me that I can rub myself with—that I can apply in the regular way.' And of course he dies, just as the fool dies. Another man wants to know all about the serpent. Just like a man who won't accept faith until he sees all about it;—just like a man who wants to know how his bread and cheese is converted into chyme and chyle, and can give nourishment to the whole body. The man says, 'I demand an explanation, and if you won't give it to me I won't eat.' That is the kind of reasoning people apply to this spiritual truth." Here a lady, evidently a little excited, rose and slowly left the room. "In another tent, there is a poor fellow lying who is scarcely able to kick." Why it was I cannot tell, but a working-looking elderly man at my side groaned at this part of the picture. "A man rushes in joyfully and tells him to look at the serpent, and that he had received a cure, and that So-and-so had also been cured. 'O,' says the man, 'So-and-so is just a hypocrite.' Go to another tent, and there you'll see a lady sitting with her nice shawl about her. You say, 'Well, my lady, did you get a cure?' 'O yes; I did indeed.' 'Then why do you not go out among your neighbour women and tell them of the cure, and how they may escape God's punishment?' 'O,' she says, 'it does not become a lady to talk about these things, you know.'" Now I was tickled with the speaker's conception of the shawled lady in the desert answering so primly, and I smiled; but my groaning friend on the right looked round so unamiably that I resolved not to hurt his feelings in that way again. "'O, but,' say you, 'your neighbours are dying.' 'O yes; but I must be a good Christian. It would not become the modesty of a lady to go running about.' 'Indeed!' Well, I would say such people ought to be bitten again—(with vehemence)—and I say further-more that they will be! Depend upon it all such people will get another bite. God may have saved you once, but the fiery snake will come round and bite you again." And so on. Mr. Taylor was very earnest in impressing the congregation with the truth that they were individually responsible for their actions. He was also severe upon ritualisms. "A large portion of the people in this world are working away with their prayer-books, their ritualisms, and their ceremonies. But has anybody ever been cured by that? No. And they think, in their ruinous diabolical folly, that they can go on committing sin every day and yet be Christians because they attend to these things!" Here I imagined I felt a shudder pass through the audience, as if they perceived in terror the utter ruin that lay before the class of people spoken of. Mr. Taylor was also very severe upon those who do not believe in sudden conversions, and he called upon them to cite one example from the Bible where conversion was not instantaneous. But as what he said on this point may be interesting to sceptics, and perhaps serve well give our readers his remarks, and leave them to be convinced or not just as they think the arguments are conclusive or the contrary. "You say, 'Well, I do not believe in these sudden conversions.' Then here is the Book (holding up a Bible). And I say just show us one example in the Book that was not a sudden conversion. Just try your hand at it. Get your concordances, look up your references, and produce one—just one—instance of a conversion that was not sudden. Every example in the Book is a teaching example—just to show us God's method. If you can find a single example in the Bible of a soul that looked to Christ and got deliverance, and did not get it suddenly, then I mean admit where that matter. Why don't you search the Book? This Book is kept secondary to the traditions of men. Now, we do not recognise any authority but the Book of God." Then, taking a little pocket Bible and holding it up, Mr. Taylor said—"There it is. Take a look at it. It is very small. People speak about the writings of Boodh being seven times as large as the Bible. That is just one example against them. God's Book is a little book. You go and search through the mediæval literature, the writings of short-sighted men like yourselves, instead of looking at God's invariable standard by which you will be confronted on the Last Day. I know some very good people who cannot now state the date of their conversion, but that is just because their minds have been obfuscated by these miserable traditions of men. You are sinners, and you stand before the Court waiting for the Judge's decision which is read by the Holy Ghost. And how long would the Holy Ghost take to come? and do you think that the great Judge would keep a poor fellow at the bar very long from knowing the decision of the Court? Yet that is the kind of teaching some men believe. That is the kind of teaching you get from pulpits. There are some good men in the pulpits, but there are others who only tell the result of their metaphysical disquisitions. I do not mean to say that they wilfully tell untruths, but I just mean to say they wilfully misunderstand their business. They do not understand it at all. You say they are very wise men. Very well. That may be. But the wise and prudent are just as those who stumble. It is time for me to allude to these things. I do not like to allude to those things. But it is necessary to put you upon your guard. It is necessary to call your attention to the Book of God. If we do not tell you, if we allowed you just to listen to these men who tell you that you cannot know when your sins are forgiven, you would make a mistake. And you would find it out when it is too late. Do not take men's judgments for it. Take the Book of God to guide you to receive what I received over thirty years ago, and just what God has provided for every one of you. Honestly confess your sins, and look to Christ as the brazen serpent. Some Israelite may say, 'Cannot I get cured bit by bit? Ah, I will look out from the corner of this eye'—(here the rev. gentleman illustrated this by putting his fore-finger up to to his eye)—'and I will be able to cure this left leg'—(touching his limb). 'But isn't that a pretty state of matters? Yet that is what many do. You must look to the Cross with all your eyes, and then you will be healed. That this is true a good many here will verify in their own hearts. I know it." Several men and women now showed signs of being affected, and the rev. gentleman concluded his address by calling upon brethren to verify what he had said from their own experiences, for their own good, and the edification of the doubting sheep around him.

There was a pause of a minute or two, in which I heard several people groaning, and an elderly gentleman with grey hairs rose slowly and addressed his brothers and sisters. He confessed himself a great sinner—he had sinned, he said, both outwardly and inwardly, so that his heart "was like a cage of unclean birds"—"awfully foul, dreadfully foul to think of. What profit have I now in these things in which I am ashamed?" he asked. (Groans.) "Yet I can now look up with a rejoicing heart, knowing my soul is washed and made clean, and that my heart has been renewed in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ." A brother, who had been forced into great tribulation by the comparison of his condition with that which the white-haired gentleman had just acknowledged to be his, groaned very audibly "I cannot tell," continued the old man, casting his eyes thoughtfully in the direction of the Theatre's rafters, "I cannot tell the precise date when this took place; but I know that when I experienced this wonderful change of thought, of affection, of desire towards God, for a long time I would have nothing else. I used to go home and crouch down in an easy chair, and my thoughts were absorbed in these few words, 'I am saved, I am saved, by grace I am saved.' It would be between two and three years ago that this occurred. I knew my ruined condition. I saw there was no hope for me. I trembled. I stood upon the brink of ruin and perdition. The thought came into my mind, 'There is no hope for you now.' I tried resolutions—plenty of them. I have signed pledges, taken oaths, and I did at last get so helpless that I thought nothing would do me but the grace of God. I went and told my wife I was rescued from the jaws of death. I said to her—well do I remember it—I said, 'Listen to me. I am not going to apologise, to beg your pardon, or say anything of the kind, for so often have I done it that it is mockery. But one thing I know now. There is nothing for me but the grace of God,' and I began to pray, and that night I poured out my heart to God." The repentant old gentleman then told of his subsequent temptations, and said at one time he was willing to sell his soul to Satan to gain the fulfilment of his desires. That was a fine condition of things, he said, but fortunately he had avoided such a bargain. All this time the Rev. Mr. Taylor was looking intently at the speaker with his chin resting upon his hand. The whole room was attentive, almost solemn, and the only sound save the silvery-haired gentleman's voice was an occasional sigh. The speaker seemed to wax eloquent, and after saying that he never heard the truth laid down more plainly than it had been that night, he launched again freely into a description of his wickedness and subsequent conversion. He spoke of the horrible pitch of misery and drunkenness and wretchedness he was in, until a friend came and conversed with him; and after that he was coming one morning out of Byculla Works, and a man whom he hated and had struck came across him. Suddenly, it struck him that he would forgive this man, "and immediately," he said, "I was enveloped with the love of God. I could have put my arms about this man's neck and I went home and thanked God. Everything was cleared away. The old fabric of delusion fell down, and I saw the simplicity of God's salvation." The white-haired gentleman then suddenly asked what is God's salvation? and proceeded to answer himself, while one or two people groaned. "It is just what our brother said last night," believe and look—look—look." He then looked round the room and said he saw two before him who could testify to this, and he asked his brothers and sisters not to be deceived in this matter. He had no possible object in giving them these few incidents of his life. It was not pleasant to him to have to do it, but he did it for the glorification of God. "Amen," was groaned from various quarters of the room, and the speaker went on warmly to declare that he knew all his sins were forgiven, and all that day he had felt, as though he had lived in the atmosphere of heaven. He confessed himself to be a weak vacillating man, having no resolution within myself, but yet in the power and strength of the Lord Jesus he could say with the Psalmist, "I can hop over a wall." If the spirit of God had striven with any of them that night, "yield to it without delay," he cried. He asked them to weigh well what was on the other side, sea eternal perdition, everlasting ruin, and banishment from the presence of God. The old man must have stirred many by his exhortations and example, for, not taking note of the groans that were being often emitted with great solemnity, I observed one or two women crying, while some men hid their faces in their hands; and when he concluded by earnestly, though somewhat dramatically, holding up his hands and saying, "And may the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon every unconverted soul in this place," there was a unanimous moan of "Amen," and also very visible signs of emotion.

A young-looking man, dressed in a suit of grey tweeds, then drew himself up slowly, and fixing his eyes on the ground as if overcome with humility, while a woman at his side, whom I took to be his wife, bent forward and threw her face in her hands, he confessed that seventeen years ago he was very weak and was mad upon the heinous sin of dancing. He begged to give his dear brothers and sisters some instances of the enormous sins he committed in his youth. "After I left Birmingham, I was coming down the Black Sea from the Battle of the Alma in a ship that was loaded with wounded and dying and dead. It was a very melancholy sight. You might have heard Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and people of every caste and creed under the sun, one after the other—together in fact—breathing out an Ave Maria and other sorts of prayer. I want to show you what youth is capable of doing. 'I cried out, listen to the cowards—why don't they meet death like men?'" There was a thrill went through the little congregation, I fancied, and the young man went on:—"That just shows what youth is able to do at 17 or 18," and as if anxious to let his hearers know that he was not so dreadfully bad a fellow at heart, he added, "But mark you, while I said this, it was just to show a defiance contrary to what I really felt, for secretly I admired some of these men, although, bold and impudent as I was, I was ashamed to show it." The young man then paused as if making a sad retrospect, and proceeded—"I was still going in for the gall of bitterness. I had been drinking—though I never drank much either—and I had been attending some operas frequented by some companions and I commenced drinking, and the result was that I naturally generated a taste for it. This was in Malta. For two or three weeks I went in for drinking rather hard, till all our money was gone. It was a Saturday night, and my companion says, 'I will tell you what it is, Joe, I am sick tired of this sort of thing. I will try something better.' Says I, 'What are you going in for now?' 'Well,' he says, 'I will go to a prayer meeting.'" The greysuited man then made an effective pause which the majority of the audience took advantage of to thrill. He went on, "'Go, by all means,' I said. 'I should like to see every one do good. As for me, let me go to hell by myself. I am too bad for anything.'" The audience seemed to thrill again, and one or two groaned, but the speaker followed up quickly with, "But this was not my real spirit, for I can assure you that I could trace very early God's striving with me, but I always attempted to persuade those with whom I was connected that the reverse of that was the fact. Well, that very night Jack went to the prayer meeting, and I well recollect that good old man, Mr. Allen, of the Wesleyan persuasion in Malta, who used to gather us round him and instil into our hearts the truths of grace. I said to Jack, 'Well I will go, too, and see what it is.' I went in and sat in a corner. The old pastor seemed to look particularly at me, and he asked, 'Who is on the Lord's side?' I never had such a direct question put to me before, and he threw arrow after arrow until he had me burning with conviction. For the encouragement of the youthful portion among us, I would say it is good to bear the yoke in our youth." His concluded with an exhortation and blessing, which was followed with "Amens."

Two persons rose up quickly at the same time, but one competitor for confessional honours handsomely yielded to the other, a thin reddish-whiskered young man, dressed in black, who spoke in a weeping voice. "During the past week I have been endeavouring to seek the Saviour, and I will not hesitate to say that I think I have found him, and I thank the Lord Jesus for having guided my steps to this place. The pastor has proved a light to me and to many, and if there are any here who yet have not found Christ I would advise him to lay his burden at the feet of Christ. I would ask the pastor to offer up prayers for a sister who has been in trouble for many years. Let us pray that she may have Satan driven out of her." Here there was much groaning, and several voices said "Amen," and another section moaned, "O dear, O dear," as if in sore tribulation.

Mr. Taylor then said that as it would be necessary to have a prayer meeting afterwards it would save time, he respectfully submitted, if every man and woman present who had been fully awakened by the spirit of God and brought to entire submission to His will, they should indicate this by standing up. Over sixty persons once stood up. Mr. Taylor appealed to those whose sitting down confessed them sinners to look at those people who were standing and say whether they thought any of them were hypocrites. He then waived his hand, and said, "That will do, my friends. May the Lord bless you," and the threescore sat down again. He asked the sinners to remain behind, and said that this was just the kind of testimony that would be received in any Court in the Empire. He then respectfully called upon those who were anxious to be received into the fold, and were desirous of seeking the Shepherd, to stand up. There was a pause, the minister ranging his eye round the room. A young man stood up. "God bless you," said Mr. Taylor, and the people cried "Amen." A boy, about eleven or twelve years of age, next stood. "God bless you, my boy," said Mr. Taylor patting the boy's head, the audience again crying "Amen." A Portuguese young woman rose next, and the minister invoked a blessing upon this sister, the congregation repeating their approval. Mr. Taylor inquired if there was no more, and appealing to those who had not risen, he solemnly asked, "Will you deliberately reject grace?" A young girl then rose up timidly, and she was greeted with "God bless you, my sister," and "Amen" from the people. Nobody else rising, Mr. Taylor prayed, and at once most of the congregation threw themselves upon their knees, and many, burying their face in their hands, accompanied his beseeching for a blessing upon those who had not and those who had stood up with sighs and groans and frequent "Amens," and several females used their handkerchiefs freely.

It was then intimated that the prayer meeting would be continued, and those who wished to stay could remain and join in devotional exercises. This would be close upon ten o'clock, and when I left the Theatre the second meeting had commenced, and hymns were being sung. Throughout the evening I noticed signs of strong workings in many, and perhaps one or two "who had gone to sniff remaining" as a sort of animal magnetism—as much as to any sudden perception of the great mysteries of our faith; and that any speaker who could succeed in kindling the hearts of his hearers with the torch of his own earnestness would produce a similar result though his subject were not the Christian religion. However that may be, the doings at Mazagon are very remarkable, and deserve attention. Mr. Taylor is evidently doing much work, and if it proves lasting, society will be the better of it.

BOMBAY.

Small Causes Court.—On Thursday, 144 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

Dhoolia Jail.—A short time ago about thirteen convicts escaped from the above jail, and we learn that five of them have already been secured.

Criminal Sessions.—Up to yesterday, six cases had been committed for trial for the ensuing Criminal Sessions by the several magistrates of police.

Kaira.—The Kaira paper states that the road between Amrat to Anund is infested with robbers, who attack and plunder travellers during night time.

Dewan to the Gaekwar.—We are in a position to state that there is no truth in the report that Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Myral is to resign his post as Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a Mahomedan named Sulleman Jumal was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing an embroidered cap belonging to Ardasheer Framjee.

Hindoo Cremation Ground at Belgaum.—The *Belgaum Summachar* complains that the Hindoo inhabitants of Belgaum suffer much inconvenience and misery with regard to their cremation ground, which is about two miles and a half distant from the town.

Native Newspapers in the Bombay Presidency.—Of the 59 vernacular newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency, 6 are daily, 49 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, 2 fortnightly, and 1 on China Mail days. Of these papers, 24 were published in the town of Bombay.

Damage to Property.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, four cattle drivers were charged with driving cattle so negligently as to cause damage to the property of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets. They were each fined five rupees, out of which Rs. 10 were to go Mr. Higgins.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	.....	Formosa	Bonniseau.
Overture	.....	Italiana in Algerie	Rossini.
Quadrille	.....	The Pretty Bird	Coote.
Selection...(Op)		Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.
Valse	.....	Pastoral Songs	Basquit.
Galop	.....	La Postillion	Faust.

Panwell Brick Works.—A native paper states that the Acting Municipal Commissioner intends to sell off the Panwell Brick Works, where there are at present forty lacs of bricks. The paper thinks that if the bricks are sold at the rate of twenty rupees per thousand, it will realise in all Rs. 80,000.

Dacoity.—We learn that on the 4th instant, a dacoity was committed in the village of Peepurdy, in the Gondul State. The dacoits did not loot any property, but seeing a Garashia, who was getting his head shaved while sitting on a cot, they tied both the Garashia and the barber to the cot with a rope, and ran way. They have not yet been arrested.

The Deputy Magistrate of Broach.—We mentioned in our paper of Wednesday, that Mr. Rungrao Bhimjee, Deputy Magistrate of Broach, had applied to Government for his transference to Colaba. We now see that he has been transferred to Colaba, and that Mr. Aderjee Jewanjee, the Deputy Magistrate of Colaba, has been transferred to Broach.

Coroner's Inquest.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday, at the Coroner's office, on the body of a old Hindoo woman named Maina. The woman when taken to the hospital stated that while she was in her fields, she seized a cow, when a Hindoo beat her. The medical evidence was to the effect that she died from heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the sensational play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," which has been performed with marked success on previous occasions. To night's performance is given under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., which will doubtless attract many to the play.

Cheating by Personation.—Edwin Augustus Boyne, a European, has been committed by Mr. James Allardice, Magistrate of Booldanah district, in West Berar, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having on or about the 4th December last, in the Mulkapore talooka of the Booldanah district, committed cheating by falsely representing to certain persons that he was a Government servant, thereby inducing them to furnish him with supplies for which he did not pay.

A Summary Suit.—At the High Court yesterday, the suit of Vissur Lukhumsey v. Bhawanjee Malsey was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 8,345, the balance of an adjusted account, for which defendant executed a promissory note on the 29th November 1871. Nothing had been paid on account of the note. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff Rs. 8,345, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

Aggravated Assault.—Hasson Noor Mahomed and Mahomed Ally were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Ibrahim Fatteykhan, a cattle-driver. The assault was made on Thursday, when the prisoners and two other struck the complainant in a mosque so severely that he bled. Two of the assailants were arrested; but the other two ran away, and warrants have been issued for their apprehension. The prisoners were adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 100 each, and were bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

Police Appointments.—We observe from a gradation list of police officers as it stood on the 1st inst., that there are 7 appointments of 1st grade Superintendents of Rs. 800 each; 4 appointments of 2nd grade Superintendents of Rs. 700 each; 4 appointments of 3rd grade Superintendents of Rs. 600 each; 3 appointments of 4th grade Superintendents of Rs. 500 each; 2 appointments of 1st grade Assistant Superintendents of Rs. 500 each; 2 appointments of 2nd grade Assistant Superintendents of Rs. 400 each. Of the appointments not in grade, there are 3 Superintendents getting a salary of Rs. 800 each; 1 Assistant Superintendent Rs. 400; and one appointment of the Commissioner of Police, of Rs. 1,700.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—It will be noticed from our advertisement columns, that these talented amateurs perform for the first time, to-night, at their own theatre, the new drama of "Goolay-Bukavlee," expressly written for this company by the very popular play-writer, Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory, in Goojratee, and translated into the Hindoostani language by a clever Moulvee Moonshee. Encouraged by the great success which the company achieved in their already popular play of "Khoorshed," they were induced to render this new piece also into Hindoostanee, a language spoken and understood by a majority of the public of this country. The fluent delivery of speech which was observed in "Khoorshed" all throughout, is a sufficient guarantee, we believe, that the actors will acquit themselves as creditably in this second piece as they did in the first. This play has, we are informed, been rendered highly attractive by the introduction of several novel scenes, such as those of fairies, giants, a flying throne, and others, which have been got up at great expense and trouble. We have no doubt the Victoria Theatre will see a bumper-house to-night.

The Indian Traveller Guide.—Now that running to and fro throughout India is so much in vogue and so unavoidable, a handbook by which one may "time" himself is an indispensable requisite. Such a handbook is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, under the name of "The Indian Traveller's Guide." Great care has been devoted by the compilers to make this publication what it professes to be; and we cannot but admire that degree of accuracy and lucidity which has now been attained. The arrangement of the information is excellent; the printing is good; the volume can be put in the tail pocket of one's coat without interfering with his comfort; and the map bound up with it is a better one than people expect with publications of a like nature. The Guide will, in short, be found of great service by all travellers in India.—*Times of India.*

The Indian Finance Committee.—Many hopes have been based on the investigation into Indian finance which will again shortly be proceeded with by the committee of the House of Commons appointed last year. Many attempts were last year made to induce the House of Commons to send out a Royal Commission to India for the purpose of taking evidence on the spot. But the arguments that were advanced in opposition to the scheme were, in our opinion, totally insufficient. Since then public opinion both in England and in India seems to gravitate to the view that competent native evidence on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry is absolutely necessary. But as long as the inquiry is conducted in London, the desire of the public cannot be satisfied. There are only a few natives whose evidence may prove valuable at all, but of these how few are able to proceed to England to turn their experience to account for the service of their mother-country. A committee of this kind may not perhaps sit again for a dozen years to come, and the present opportunity should not be lost to render the Parliamentary inquiry really exhaustive, and leading to radical changes in the constitution of this country. It is not, we believe, too much for the natives of India to solicit the Home of Commons at the commencement of the ensuing session to authorize their committee to send out to India a sub-committee from their number, for the purpose of collecting more accurate and reliable information than what could be within their reach in England. We would strongly urge upon our local associations to petition Parliament with a view to the attainment of this object. The opportunity is come, and whether success may crown the effort or not, the object is worth triving for. In Calcutta there appear symptoms of a movement of this kind, and we trust Bombay will not lag behind. Nobody is to give us the sub-committee, if it is not asked for by the natives of India.—*Hindoo Reformer.*

HIGH COURT.—20th January.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

RULE FOR AGREEMENT.

District Court of Carwar 1-71—Vykonta Bapoojee v. 1st Survey and Settlement Commissioner Southern Maratha Country—Mr. Hearn.

APPEAL TO BE DISMISSED.

323-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaithanund Chattonmull and others v. Hurryvullubdass Culliandass—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosmar and another—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

279-71—Shapoorjee Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Navazbai, widow—P. Dinshaw—Part heard.

205-71—Thacker and Chalk—John Morton Drennan v. Clement Davidson Leggatt—Leathes and Crawford.

41-71—Shamrao—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskarjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle, and Dallas and Lynch.

177-71—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Rustomjee Ardasir Davur v. Dossibai and another—Mody.

747-70—Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee v. R goo Ball o and another—Dallas and Lynch.

533-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

MOTION.

536-69—Leathes and Crawford—Heerjee Hunsraj v. Heerjee Dossa and others—Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M Setna and Co. v. Nusserwanjee Eduljee Moogasett—Kc.r, Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodass—C. Tyabjee.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diago Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Rumjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

633-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joma Jadowjee and others v. Champa Premajee and others.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The Levee, as we have stated, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon. His Excellency, assisted by Captain Van Straubenzee, Captain Graham Mayne and Captain Jervoise, received the undermentioned gentlemen:—

EUROPEAN, &c.

Anderson, Lieutenant
Atkinson, Henry W.
Arnott, Asst.-Surgeon E.
Atkins, Revd. T.
Abraham, W.

Bailey, W. W.
Bowden, Captain
Beyts, G. N. C.
Barrett, Arthur.
Bellairs, H. S. R.
Barkshire, W. P.
Balfour, M.
Best, W. J.
Blackwell, G. W.
Becke, Captain.
Byrne, C. H.
Brandenberg, J.
Baumbach, R.
Bythell, A. R.
Boyce, W. C.
Booth, Thos. R.
Butler, E. R.
Braham, C. B.
Burgess, J.
Brebner, Lieut. J., I. N.

Coghlan, R. W.
Currie, C. E.
Cline, G. W.
Cook, Dr. H. T.
Cameron, C. A. W.
Clough, Chas. G.
Campbell, John.
Cotgrave, H.
Connon, John.
Cairns, R. D.
Carvalho, Dr. S. A. de
Crawford, R. L.
Carroll, E. B.
Creagh, Lieut.-Colonel.
Chambers, C.
Chamberlain, Fred.
Cuper, C. P.
Crawford, Leslie.
Challis, Frank.
Colhun, Surg.-Major W.

Ducat, Major C.
Davey, Surg.-Major W.
Duval, C.
Dewan, J.
Dallas, Dr.
Diver, Dr. W. H.
Dawson, F.
DeQuadros, M. R.
Down, E.
Daly, Col. Henry.
Dods, Henry D.
Davidson, Lieut.-Colonel A.
Dymock, Surgeon
Doering, E.

Ewing, Robert

Farran, Charles F.
Farran, G. H.
Fellows, W. B.
Fairbank, H. F.
Fletcher, L.
Fox, C. E.
Forrest, W.
Firth, John
Fernandes, N.
Flynn, J.

Gubbay, A. M.
Gray, W. T.
Gray, W.
Groom, C. T.
Gayer, Major
Gilbert, Surg.-Major
Gordon, W. E.
Gumpert, A. C.
Goldsmid, Fred. L.
Graham, Thomas
Gilder, Rev. Chas.
Gilder, C. Doveton.
Gregory, H. E.
Graham, Henry W.

Hearn, R. V.
Hutchinson, John F.
Hore, F. S.
Haines, L. G.
Hamilton, W. H.
Hodgson, Colonel
Hewlett, T. G.
Hailes, Colonel, R.E.
Hajel, Surgeon A. N.
Haydon, Lieut., R.E.
Halseberg, Dr. J. W.
Hennah, Captain J. B.
Haysbe, Captain A. G.
Henson, J. R.
Hart, J.
Hope, T. C.
Henry, G. F.
Hatchell, Colonel W. S.
Hatch, H. S.
Hobbs, R. B.
Hanson, Captain, R.E.
Hall, W. G.
Holt, Captain
Hoyer, Fred.

James, Lieut. P. M.
Jefferson, J.
John, H.
Johnstone, Surg.-Major
Jones, Rev. W.
Jacomb, H. E.
Jones, Edward Jenkin
Jones, Chas.
Johnson, J. C. V.
Jefferson, Frank.
Jacob, Captain W.

Kipling, J. L.
Kirkham, T. B.
Karslake, Captain
Keyes, Captain
Ketrey, W.

Leckie, Col. G. A.
Leckie, M. C.
Leith, Tyrrell
Loudon, W.
Lord, E.
Latham, F. L.

Latham, A.
Lumsdaine, Dr. J.
Leathes, F. S.
Leacock, Captain.
Lushington, J. L.
Lynch, G. S.
Langley, C. A.
Light, T. R.
Lyon, I. B.
Lake, Charles
Lang, W.
Lang, R.
Lynch, C. B.

McPherson, Malcolm.
McCudden, Lieut. L. A.
Macfadyen, D.
Mackenzie, Surg. J. D.
Miller, E.
Molesey, G. T.
Manuel, M. B.
Manisty, H.
Maule, Rev. W.
Moberley, W.
Moultrie, E.
Merewether, Capt. G., R.E.,
Moir, J. F.
Manson, G.
Mitchell, Lieut. C. E.
Morrison, A.
Merritt, F. W.
Marras, Signor,
Maidment, J. S.
Murphy, Lieut. C.
Macalister, J.
Moore, Major.
Mellish, Alex.
McNeer, W.
MacGowan, Lieut. Col.
Maitland, W.
Moore, Thos. H.
Moore, James.
Mathews, F.
Macfarlane, John.
Molesworth, E. N.
Marriott, F. W.
Mull, M.
Mayhew, C. J.
Marshall, John.
Manning, J. R.

Nölke, O.
Newton, W. D.
Nisbet, C.
Nicol, J. D., Junior.
Norman, G., C.S.

Osler, W. H.
Ormiston, Geo. E.

Powell, Col. H. B.
Price, Col.
Pickering.
Parker, F. J.
Payne, H. W.
Palmer, Lieut. W. S.
Pigot, Jones
Pilcher, G. G.
Pereira, W.
Prescot, C. W.
Pownall, T. F.

Robinson, G. P.
Rich, G.
Ryan, J.
Rimington, G. F.
Robinson, Capt.
Reid, E. J.

Starling, M. H.
Souter, Frank H.
Stevenson, A. F.
Smith, Dr. Sidney
Smart, Major, R.A.
Sevastopulos, P.
Shepherd, A. F.
Stewart, C. A.
Swourbourne, J. A.
Swanson, Major.
Swanson, E.
Skipsey, R. A. R.
Soden, J.
Sedgwick, F. W.
Stephenson, Lieut.-Col.
Shepherd, Dr.
Samyuel, D.
Sexton, Major
Sargeaunt, Lieut., R. A.
Spencer, G.
Spencer, J. F.
Searle, Lieut. W. L.
Sharpin, Rev. E. L.

Thacker, Col.
Thornhill, Capt., R.A.
Trevor, Capt.
Trevor, T.
Thornburn, G. A.
Thorburn, W.
Terry, G. W.
Townsend, A. M.
Taylor, Thomas E.
Taylor, Charles N.
Taylor, James
Tippet, Arthur P.

Vinay, J. V.
Vinay, H.

Westbrook, Mr.
Winter, C. A.
Wright, Dr.
Wilson, Rev. Dr.
Whitmore, C.
Wamby, Capt. S. J.
Waddington, Major T.
Willoughby, Major M. A.
Wakefield, Surgeon
Warner, W. Lee
Ward, Surg.-Major. A. V.
Walton, Rienzi.
Wood, W. M.
Wood, T. W.
Weber, C. L.
White, J. G., C.S.
Walsh, Capt. Prendergast

Yeats, C. L.

NATIVE.

Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee
Atmaram Pandoorang
Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Anundrao B. Soondercjee
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia

Balajee Pandoorung
Babajee Cassinath
Byramjee Dadabhoy
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon'ble
Bomanjee C. Bandoopwala
Bomanjee Purshotumdas
B. M. Wagle
Budroodin Tyabjee

C. M. Cursetjee
Cowasjee Dady Limjee
Cowasjee Hakeekjee Limjee
Chubildass Lalloobhoy
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr.
Cowasjee C. Bandoopwalla
Cowasjee C. Jamsetjee
C. Tyabjee

D. D. Cama
Duttertray Dajee
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Dady M. Limjee
D. H. Bandoopwalla
Dadabhoy C. Bhandoopwalla.
Dossabhoy Framjee
Dadoba Pandoorang

Framjee Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Govind W. Karkaray
Gunputrao Bhasker
Gunputrao Moroba Pitale

Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook
Hormusjee Dadabhoy
Harrisinund Sudashewjee
Homejee Cursetjee Daly
Heerjeebhoy C. Bandoopwala.
H. A. Wadya
Hormusjee A. H. Wadia
H. R. Vajeefdar
Harkisondas Nurotumdas

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon'ble Sir, Bart, C.S.I.
Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy

Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia
Jewajee S. Dhunjeebhoy
J. M. Cursetjee
Javerilal Umiashunker

K. R. Cama
Khunderao Morojee
Khundeerao C. Bedarkar
Kahandas Muncharam

Luckmidas Khimjee
Limjee N. Banajee

Mungulda-Nathoobhoy, Hon'ble
Mahomedally Rozay
Morarjee Goculdas
Manockjee C.

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.

After several postponements the above case in which John Gribbin, a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, who is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to George Henry Dickson, trumpet major in the 6th Brigade, R.A., by means of an instrument for shooting, used as a weapon of offence likely to cause death, came on for hearing in the Fort Police Court yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution.

A number of witnesses were examined, but we give below the principal evidence :—

George Henry Dickson said—I am trumpet major in the 6th Brigade R.A., stationed at Colaba. I am not acquainted with the prisoner. Between half-past 2 and 3 p.m., on 2nd November last, I was in the armour shop of my brigade. I was finishing off a piece of brass that I had been filing. Just as I was laying the brass down, I was shot on the left leg above the ankle. I heard the report of a gun fired immediately after. I looked in the direction of the guard-room of the 49th where I had a suspicion that the gun had been fired. That is about forty yards off. I looked at a window with iron bars. I saw a man standing there. I am not able to say who the man was. This window commands the position I occupied the moment I was shot. I was presenting my left side to the window when I was shot. It was the left side of my leg that was shot. The door of the armour shop was open at the time. The Armour Serjeant Owen and Gunners Wake and Wagstall were in the armour shop when I was wounded. They were in the inner room and came to my assistance. I do not know the prisoner, and I cannot think of any imaginable reason why he should have shot at me.

James Slee said—I am a private in Her Majesty's 49th Regiment. On the 2nd November last I was corporal commanding the "quarter guard. Prisoner was in arrest when I was in command. Prisoner had been in arrest since the previous day. He was in arrest for drunkenness. When I took prisoner over he was perfectly sober. I remained in command of the guard till about 3 o'clock, up to which time I remained in the verandah of the guard-room. I took a look into the guard-room occasionally. There are two cells in the guard-room. It was in one of these that prisoner was confined. There was no one in the other cell. No one but the prisoner was under my charge at the time. On several occasions I saw prisoner inside his cell. I did not see him outside when I was on duty. Prisoner was confined in the top cell near the road. I can't say whether door of the cell was locked or unlocked up to 3 o'clock on that day. But I found it unlocked when I went to the cell after hearing the report of the gun, and I then found prisoner in it. I don't know how the door became unlocked. It was my fault not to have seen to it. It was about 2 hours 45 minutes that I heard the report of the rifle. I heard it quite plain. It must have been distant twenty paces or less. I was at the time lying on a cot in the verandah of the guard-room, and was awoke by the report. I went in quest of the sentry, when I heard a voice shouting, coming from the armour shop, where I went and found Trumpet Major Dickson lying on the ground with his left leg bleeding. In consequence of what Dickson said, I immediately went back and into the guard-room. I went straight away to prisoner's cell and said to him, "Do you know what you have done?" He said "Yes, perfectly well. I know I did it. I did not mean any harm. I wanted to commit a crime to get away from the service." I asked him where he got the ammunition. He said he got it from a ball bag belonging to Private Ryan. I went to the arm rack and found this rifle. It is my own rifle. I had put it there after saluting. On examining it I found it had been recently discharged. The breech was opened in my presence, and I found no empty cartridge case inside. I found a ball bag containing a packet of cartridges. They ought to have been ten. I found it to contain only nine. The bag was on a cot which had been occupied by Private Ryan that morning. I identify the packet of cartridges as being the one I then examined. The ammunition was put into the ball bag, and I handed the ball bag and rifle to Colour Sergeant Ledden. The prisoner was the only person in the guard-room that morning. The door of the guard was always left open. Private Cogan was sentry at the time. As far as I know, there was no one but prisoner in that guard-room that morning.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

Dr. Charles Carroll Dempster said—I am Surgeon of the 6th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. Trumpet Major Henry Dickson, of the Head Quarter Staff of the 6th Brigade, R.A., was admitted into the R.A. Hospital, Colaba, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd November, with a gun-shot wound of the left leg. Both bones of the leg were broken into small pieces close to the ankle point, which was opened into. The soft parts of the leg were extensively injured, especially at the aperture of exit of the bullet, on the inner aspect of the limb. As there was not the slightest possibility of saving the leg, amputation was performed at about the junction of the lower and middle thirds.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday next.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

On Thursday afternoon, at half-past five, a meeting of ratepayers was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider the Government of Bombay's reply to their recent memorial on municipal affairs. Mr. J. Macdonald occupied the chair. The hall was very well filled, and throughout the proceedings were very orderly conducted.

The Chairman slightly reviewed the circumstances under which it had been thought necessary to memorialise His Excellency the Governor, and said that the answer that had been received from Government by the Ratepayers' Committee may have been diplomatic but was unsatisfactory, and it had therefore been resolved to go past the local Government and lay their case directly before the Government of India. (Applause.) He begged to move the following resolution :—

That in the opinion of this meeting the reply of the Bombay Government to the memorial of the resident ratepayers is vague and unsatisfactory, as it contains no allusion whatever to any of the four resolutions of the memorial, and holds out no hope of the adoption of the representative principle in the contemplated alterations in the present municipal constitution.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck and carried unanimously.

Mr. Tribhowundas Nuthoobhoy then moved—

That the Committee appointed at the public meeting of 7th November last be authorized on behalf of the residents and ratepayers of Bombay to address a memorial to the Government of India on the subject, and to make any other representation to the authorities in India or in England, and to carry on any correspondence hereafter which may be necessary to secure the object which the residents and ratepayers have in view.

Mr. Girdharlall Dayallas seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dulputram Jivanram, vakeel, made a long speech, in the course of which he said he thought it was highly necessary to memorialise the Government of India, because there was no intimation in the letter received from the Bombay Government that they recognised the advisability of introducing the representative principle into the municipal body. He recommended the ratepayers to keep a vigilant eye to Mr. Hope, and not to confide altogether in his well-known reputation. He thought one might venture upon the remark that the conduct of the new Municipal Commissioner was inconsistent, because he was beginning with the bottom instead of the top, and cutting down the pay of the sepoys and the lowest paid clerks, remarking in this connection "that even with the heathen gods the favourite sacrifice was the unoffending sheep or lamb." He learned with surprise that Mr. Walton's salary had lately been raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200, while a Deputy Engineer in the person of one Mr. Braham had been introduced at a salary of Rs. 600. He said that the services of engineers of three times the experience of Mr. Walton could be obtained for Rs. 1,000; and he considered that it would have been better for Mr. Hope to employ three skilled native engineers, who would have done ten times as much useful work as Mr. Braham and Mr. Walton put together. (Applause.) He learned that Mr. Hope had told Mr. Hutchinson that he was sorry he could not increase his salary, and he asked the ratepayers if they could possibly believe this. The principle of Mr. Hope's modus operandi seemed to be to favour the European, especially the well paid European, and to bring his retrenchment policy to bear only upon the natives. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing—

That the Committee appointed at the meeting of the 7th November last be requested to watch the progress of the retrenchments and reform which are being carried out under the present municipal administration from time to time, and to take such steps as they may deem proper in that behalf in the interests of the ratepayers and residents of Bombay.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee made a speech in Guzerathi, condemnatory of the conduct of the Government of Bombay in their treatment of the ratepayers. He was frequently applauded, and concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Ratnager reminded the ratepayers that they had not said anything in their memorial whether they wanted manhood, universal, or household suffrage, and said that those who knew the difficulties connected with these suffrages would know how difficult it was for the head of our Government to carry out any measure that the ratepayers might think suitable. He did not wish to say anything in opposition to the ratepayers, but he would suggest that the head of the executive, being burdened with too many details already, was likely to suppose the ratepayers did make suggestions more fully than they had done. He could not concur in the remarks of the two previous gentlemen regarding Mr. Hope. It was impossible that in making his reductions the Commissioner should please all parties, especially when he had to deal with so enormous a body of men possessing separate interests; and he represented that all that Mr Hope had done was probably in the interests of the Municipality, and they might injure him in the service he was doing by such remarks as those made by the previous speakers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee also defended Mr. Hope, and said that in common justice and fairness to that gentleman the ratepayers ought to be sensible and moderate in their expectations. (Applause.) He thought the largely-attended meeting showed well for the interest the ratepayers were taking in municipal affairs. He thought the reply of Government to the memorial was unjust—indeed it was nothing more than a direct insult to the rate-payers. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The ratepayers deserved better treatment at the hands of the Government, and they fully expected that if the Governor, in his long period of office, had made a series of blunders or mistakes, he would try his best at the end of that period to rectify all the mistakes he had made, and give the ratepayers justice at the moment of his departure. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In that expectation, however, they had been disappointed most sorely. (Hear, hear.) It would have been a lasting credit to the name of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had he given them some consolation in the measure the most awful mess—that had been made in municipal affairs. (Applause.) He concluded by expressing his approval of what had been done by the ratepayers' committee.

Mr. Dalpatram Jivanram, vakeel, made a long speech, in the course of which he said he thought it was highly necessary to memorialise the Government of India, because there was no intimation in the letter received from the Bombay Government that they recognised the advisability of introducing the representative principle into the municipal body. He recommended the ratepayers to keep a vigilant eye to Mr. Hope, and not to confide altogether in his well-known reputation. He thought one might venture upon the remark that the conduct of the new Municipal Commissioner was inconsistent, because he was beginning with the bottom instead of the top, and cutting down the pay of the sepoys and the lowest paid clerks, remarking in this connection "that even with the heathen gods the favourite sacrifice was the unoffending sheep or lamb." He learned with surprise that Mr. Walton's salary had lately been raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200, while a Deputy Engineer in the person of one Mr. Braham had been introduced at a salary of Rs. 600. He said that the services of engineers of three times the experience of Mr. Walton could be obtained for Rs. 1,000; and he considered that it would have been better for Mr. Hope to employ three skilled native engineers, who would have done ten times as much useful work as Mr. Braham and Mr. Walton put together. (Applause.) He learned that Mr. Hope had told Mr. Hutchinson that he was sorry he could not increase his salary, and he asked the ratepayers if they could possibly believe this. The principle of Mr. Hope's modus operandi seemed to be to favour the European, especially the well paid European, and to bring his retrenchment policy to bear only upon the natives. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing—

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Mr. Dalbeterequite agreed with what the last speaker had said, and in answer to Mr. Rutnager, regarding no hints being thrown out by the committee as to the kind of representation required, said the committee had no intention of going beyond what they had already done. He condemned the answer of Government.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Wadia, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and another was accorded to the managing committee of the Framjee Institute for granting the use of the hall.

The meeting then separated.

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No European should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufactures, Savory and Moore, of New Bond street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of "Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

BOMBAY COTTON REPORT.

GUZERAT.

The Acting District Inspector for Guzerat has furnished the following report up to 16th instant :—

Ahmedabad.—Weather very cold, thermometer 44deg. for two mornings during the week. Cotton crops doing well. Dew falling.

Veerumgaum.—Cotton is speedily ripening. Very cold weather, but no injury on that account to the cotton plants. Cotton Rs. 10 per Gujerat maund, bajree Rs. 1-6, wheat Rs. 1-14, rice Rs. 1-8, jowaree Rs. 1-2.

Dhollera and Dhundooka.—The cotton plants are very forward, and picking will soon commence. Cotton per doera Rs. 2½ bajree Rs. 1-6 per maund. 1,313 bales of cotton exported from Dhollera.

Unkleswr and Hansote.—Picking has commenced in all parts of these districts. On account of severe cold the pods are not bursting freely, and some of the pods are tinged red and have dried up. Ginned cotton per candy Rs. 250; Gamtee 255.

Kaira.—Cotton is being picked in small quantities. Tobacco crop very good. Very cold during the last week. Cuppas per Gujerat maund Rs. 9 to 12.

Surat and Broach.—Picking is going on very slowly. The cold weather keeps the pods from bursting freely. The gins are doing little work at present. Jowaree crop is ready for cutting. Broach cotton ginned Rs. 285, Gamtee Rs. 270, Jumbooser Rs. 260 per candy, Surat ginned cotton Rs. 290 per candy. The winter crops are doing well.

Broach.—Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments Surat and Broach, submits the following report up to 16th instant :—

"Cotton-picking is now general in all quarters. Many of the early fields are being gone over a second time. In about a week or ten days harvest will be at its full. The ginning factories are all at work and have nearly (some quite) as much as they can do.

"The price of cuppas being satisfactory, it is brought in from the villages as soon as picked, and thus escapes a good deal of rubbish with which it gets mixed more or less in the native houses. Cotton is much less stained with *yellow*, this year than last. Still there is a little, notwithstanding the clear warm weather we have (in the daytime) almost quite through the ripening season.

"Our experiments are likely to give a much better return than last year, owing partly, I think, to the fields being more easily reached at night. Cuppas-stealing is not uncommon.

"The photographing of the subjects for the exhibition has been nearly finished. As I am unable to judge of arrangement from a *negative*—a copy of each is now being printed —this will enable me to write out descriptions which in some cases are absolutely necessary."

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

The Cotton Inspector in the Southern Maratha Country reports, up to the 13th instant, as follows :—

Dharwar.—Taking the whole collectorate, the progress of the cotton crop is very favourable. I have been over a very large portion of the best cotton country, and notwithstanding unfavourable appearances in a few places almost invariably attributable to careless, lazy farming, I think I may say that on the whole I have not seen so promising a crop for the last six years. It will also be an early one, as picking of the "Dharwar-American" has already commenced in many places. It will of course be some time yet before there is any new cotton in the general market, but a fortnight ago I bought mercantile samples of Dharwar New Oomlaus (new crop) for the "International Exhibition of 1872." The indigenous variety ("Compta cotton") is much later, and somewhat backward. Picking will hardly be general of this kind for another month. I am happy to report, too, that the strong easterly winds have almost ceased, and we occasionally get genial light westerly winds, which do the crops much good. Hot scorching sun, however, continues and makes the weather much hotter than is usual at this time of year. A few days ago my thermometer in tents with good shade registered 60 deg. at daybreak, and 97deg. at 1 p.m. in the same shade. This is too great a range and trying to growing crops. The trade in Bombay will probably like to have some idea of what this year's outturn is likely to produce. It is very early yet to come to any reliable conclusion; but I think we may look for fifteen to twenty per cent. more cotton for export of this season's crops than last—perhaps more. There also promises, if prices continue good, to be a large business in "Dharwar Sawginned" before the rains.

Belgaum.—Matters remain here about the same. The crop promises to be neither more nor less than my late reports anticipated. It will be a fair but by no means large crop. Consignments for bad days are much complained of.

Kullaghee.—We cannot look for a large crop from here. Matters are, however, no worse than previously reported, in fact in a few places are somewhat better. One of the leading Revenue officers of this zillah has favoured me with his opinion that "cotton appears to be looking better than the other crops; but it is poor." Old cotton continues to be carted to the coast, but the stock is running very short now.

Carwar.—Business in "Old Sawginned" may be considered almost at an end. Arrivals of "Compta" have been large for the time of year. The ship British Sovereign has sailed for Liverpool with 8,177 bales, and the steamer Abbotsford, via Canal, with about 3,000 bales, the rest of this latter vessel's cargo was shipped in Bombay. Up to the 2nd instant the exports from this place, since the opening of the current season, aggregate about 44,000 candies. Small parcels of new sawginned will, I expect, reach the cost in five or six weeks time, but the large business cannot be expected to last at least another couple of months. New Compta cotton (in the Dharwar districts) is too backward for much to reach the coast before next rains.

Compta.—There have again been some very destructive and unaccountable fires here, destroying valuable property —principally cotton. In one godown alone the loss is computed at Rs. 15,000. My only wonder is that, looking at the crowded unprotected state of its stores of cotton and the very valuable combustible, the loss has not been enormous in Compta. It still, however, remains the favourite port with native merchants, and will do so until we have the railway to Carwar. Exports of cotton from the opening of the season to 2nd instant amount to close on 90,000 candies.

Vingorla.—The influence of favourable telegrams from Europe has had its effect here. There has been a very brisk week for the time of year. The cotton, however, that has been shipped, is of decidedly inferior quality, and shows that the dealers are taking advantage of a brisk demand for clearing out their godowns. Mr. Elsam reports that new cotton is expected by the middle of next month, but I think the Sub-inspector is little premature in this. Vingorla cotton is nearly all the indigenous variety cleaned by the slow tedious process of the old footroller, and I do not expect much can therefore reach the Ratnagherry port before March.

DHARWAR.

The Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, has forwarded the following report up to the 13th instant :—

The weather throughout the week under report has been hot and salty. There has been no bright sunshine,—on the contrary, the sky has been rather hazy. The wind is not so high as formerly, but is still keeping in an east-north-east direction. There is no perceptible change in the crops from the present weather. In some places the cotton is still looking healthy, both the American and indigenous, and in some of the fields on the way to Nowlgoond the plants are at present looking quite vigorous, others present a scorched appearance, the plants not being in many places over two and three inches high. Where the crop is at all looking well, every attention is still being paid to surface stirring, more with the view to keep the soil loose and open than from the desire to keep the crop clean. In the Nowlgoond talooka the crop is estimated a 12 annas crop by a minority, but the majority say 8 annas. The latter, I think, to be the most correct; from the general appearance of the crop some of the cultivators estimates 5 maunds per acre, which will be 35 lbs. clean cotton per acre. Still it appears to be too early to estimate the present crop after the unfavourable season we had in March last year, which damaged and injured nearly a third of the crop in this part of the district. There is not sufficient cotton ready to pick, a few maunds may be had where the plants have been forced to mature from their sickly condition, or where the soil is light and poor. The aphis continues to spread over on the small selected sowings in the experimental fields, but the general crop is keeping pretty free from it, while the plants are so much affected by aphis, &c. All attempts at hybridizing are useless, for no sooner the flower is operated upon, than the boll falls off in a day or two. Wheat in the Nowlgoond talooka is reported to be a fair crop. Gram not quite so good, and the little cold weather jowaree that was sown is looking almost every where well. The greatest portion of the wheat has gone off round Koosegal for some miles. The cutting of jowaree is nearly finished here, but the prices of grain remain about the same—Jowaree 12 to 13 seers, wheat 5 seers, gram 5 seers, rice 5 seers per rupee.

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Inspector of Cotton for Khandeish and the Deccan, has submitted the subjoined report up to 18th instant :—

Since the middle of November, when rain fell in Khandeish and caused some injury to the ripe cotton, especially in the Amulner talooka, the weather has continued uninterruptedly fine, and the picking of the crop has been carried on under favourable conditions, and is now mostly completed. Ginning operations are being conducted principally in towns and large villages; and as the crop is so small, it is probably that much fewer wakhars will be opened than is usually the case. The new crop is at present only arriving in small quantities in the different markets. The condition of this is generally stated to be satisfactory, and I have heard favourable reports of the few parcels which have reached Bombay, but the staple is short and weaker than usual.

The talooka Chopra is considered to have been most fortunate this season as regards cuttarn, which is stated to vary from 6 to 12 annas. The yield in the other talookas north of the Taptee is less, but from this part of the districts I think at present that a half crop may be expected. On the south of the Taptee the crop was a much poorer one, and in part of Virdale, Amulnair, Challisgaum, Dhoolia, Malligaum, &c., it failed altogether. It is difficult in such a season to form a very accurate estimate. Under the circumstances a six anna crop, or an average of 30lbs an acre, seems to me a fair estimate. This on the area, say 400,000, would amount to 30,500 bales of 3½ cwt.

The export of cotton from the 1st December 1870 to 30th November 1871 amounted to 89,396 bales of 3¼ cwt., not including 4,516 bales 1869-70 season's crop, 72,501 bales last season's cotton, and 12,377 bales from neighbouring districts.

In the month of December 1871 the equivalent of 4,013 bales was exported, including 3,967 bales of old and new Khandeish, and some foreign cotton, and 96 bales from Jaulna, &c, in the Nizam's territory.

The price of grain remains the same, *i.e.*, bajree 8 seers of 33lbs., jowaree 9 seers, wheat 7½ seers per rupee. The difficulty in obtaining forage and water for cattle is increasing, and the deficiency of the supply in wells (about half what it was last year) gives rise to much anxiety. At Julgaum the rate is Rs. 70 per pulla for new cotton, Rs. 75 for old. There are six half presses working at present; the press marks used are VP, GM, KM, HN, LB, KP.

Sholapore.—In December 492 full-pressed bales were exported; from 1st to 12th January 298 bales had been pressed. Trade active and price advancing. New cotton expected to arrive in April.

Mr. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish, reports up to 15th instant as follows :—

The weather is now pleasant here, night and mornings being pretty cool. The thermometer in the open air one morning last week fell to 45 deg.

The wheat crops are not looking well in some places where they have been irrigated from wells; there is a small black insect on the plants called *Dyunwura*, which is very injurious to the foliage of the plants.

The experimental tobacco is now being collected and cured. The Havannah variety is the strongest and largest. Some of the Havannah leaves are 18 inches across and 2 feet 6 inches in length, growing on light soil, and if cultivated on a heavier soil I expect they would be much larger.

Picking is now about finished in this district, and cotton ginning is now the principal work here at present. The price of kuppas is Rs. 140 per candy, and cleaned cotton at Julgaum is Rs. 70 to 72 per pulla of 130 seers.

Price of grains is as follows :—

Wheat, 7 seers per rupee.
Bajree, 7 „ „
Jowaree, 8 „ „

SIND.

Mr. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments, Sind, writes up to 11th January as follows :—

I have as yet seen or heard of no cotton of this year's growth, having left the neighbouring villages for the market, the prices range for seed cotton from Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-9, clean staple from Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 18 per maund.

Picking is not quite over but nearly so. From the effects of the cold weather the loss to cultivators must be great, I believe not over two-thirds of the pods formed have yielded cotton, the plants are full of half grown and small bolls withered and useless. Ginning is the only work going on at present.

The experimental fields are in much the same state as they were when last report was written.

J. H. MERRITT,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1872.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 21st JAN. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 157, part 1, and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 177, 67, and 282.
The offertories will be devoted to Cumatcepoora Church Fund.

HOLY DAYS.

Thursday 25th, Conversion of St. Paul. Celebration of Holy Communion at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 1 and 204.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 67, 169, and 10.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (1st celebration).
11 AM—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion (2nd celebration). Hymn 350.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 67, 299, and 14.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 157, part 1 (Jesu! the very thought of Thee), and 191 (O Christ, the Prince of Peace.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 59 (Earth has many a noble city), 178 (Jesu! my Lord, my God, my all), and 67 (Alleluia, song of sweetness).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 89-5, (Tune, Belgrave—6.)
Paraphrase 32, (Tune, Tremen—70.)
Hymn 110, (Tune, Knox—25.)
Anthem—"To Him who sits upon the throne."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Psalm 145 (2nd) (Tune, Angel's Hymn—102.)
Paraphrase 22, (Tune, St. Magnus—43.)
Hymn 45, (Tune, Commuffion—55.)
Anthem—"Make a joyful noise."
Collections for Church expenses.
7 PM—Wednesday, Evening Service.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE COTTON COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1872.

Letter from the Officer in charge of the Offices of Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, and Cotton Commissioner, No. 245—320, dated 29th July 1871—Submitting the annual reports of the Cotton Frauds and Cotton Commissioner's Department for 1870-71.

Memorandum from the Acting Cotton Commissioner and Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, No. 542—582, dated 21st November 1871—Forwarding copy of his report No. 494—543, of 31st Oct her 1871, in continuation of the above communication from Mr. Merritt.

RESOLUTION.—The number of bales exported to foreign external ports during 1870-71 from Bombay amounted to 11,36,029, and from Kurrachee to 27,090. Those exported from Carwar during the latter half of the year amounted to 5,288, making an aggregate number of 11,68,407 bales exported from this Presidency. According to the returns furnished by the Customs Department, the number stated above for Bombay falls short of the actual quantity of cotton exported from this port by 6,992½ bales. The cause of this discrepancy ought to have been traced and stated in the report.

2. The number of cotton gins, which was 1,341 during the preceding season, has increased to 1,604, of which 15 at Yawul in Khandeish did not work. The increase consists of 17 in Ahmedabad, 101 in Surat, and 155 in Broach, giving a total of 273, against a decrease of 10, owing to the stoppage of those that were at work in Khetwaddy, Bombay, during 1869-70.

3. Compared with the previous year the number of cotton presses worked by manual labour during 1870-71 has decreased from 306 to 284, and of those worked by steam-power from 169 to 155. In the number of presses of the former description there is a falling off of 16 in Surat, 7 in Sholapoor, 3 in Broach, and 1 in Khandeish, against an increase of 1 in Ahmedabad, and 4 in Ksira. In the case of the latter kind of presses there is a decrease of 19 in Bombay and 1 in Carwar, against an increase of 6 in Broach. The decrease in steam-power presses in Bombay is attributed to want of work, while the decrease in country presses in Goozerat is partly accounted for by the removal of some of them into the territories of the Gaekwar and the Nabab of Sucheen.

4. Out of 33 cases prosecuted under the Cotton Frauds Act by the Cotton Department during 1870-71, 8 ended in acquittals of the accused parties, and convictions were procured in 13, of which 2 were reversed on appeal. Of the remainder, 6 cases were dismissed, and as many were pending the completion of the trial at the date of the report under consideration. Besides the above there were 11 cases prosecuted by the Preventive Inspector of Surat and Broach under Act VI. of 1863.

5. Inclusive of recoveries on account of former year's advances and payments of fresh advances during 1870-71, the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,18,226-5-5, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,88,286-13-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,939-7-10. The amount of unrecovered advances outstanding on the 31st March 1871 was Rs. 82,879-6-6, and the balance of cash in hand on that date was Rs. 1,82,035-14-6. The Accountant General's closing balance drawn on the difference of Rs. 18,583-14-11 pointed out in paragraph 52 of Mr. Merritt's report, between the amounts of cash balance at the close of the year, as shown by the Cotton Department and that shown by the Accountant General.

6. Contrasted with the extent of land under cotton cultivation during the previous season, the area cultivated during the year under review has decreased by 2,28,549 acres. The decrease in produce is estimated at 16,318 candies of cotton.

7. The results of the experiments conducted under the supervision of the Superintendents of Cotton Experiments in different part of the Presidency as detailed in these reports are generally satisfactory.

8. Suggestions such as the proposal for licensing ginning establishments, &c., requiring the orders of Government, should be made the subject of separate communications, that they may be finally disposed of after the questions involved therein are thoroughly discussed and considered.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

CRICKET AT RAJKOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

During the past few days several descriptions of our Christmas festivities have appeared in your columns, but as a great admirer of one of the most manly sports that it is the custom for Englishmen to indulge in, I am disappointed that the gentleman, who has furnished you with such vivid sketches of what has taken place, should have neglected to forward you any details of the cricket match which occurred on Friday the 22nd.

It was arranged that the residents should play a match against the outsiders and visitors.

The residents were very fearful of their chance of success, for amongst the outsiders were enrolled the names of men who for many years have been famous for their cricketing propensities. As events turned out, their fears were unnecessary, for the outsiders were so completely out of practice that the very best wickets fell for blanks.

It was a gloriously cold morning, and continued cold throughout the day. No one could help remarking what a much better cricketing season the winter in India is than the rains.

On Thursday night there had been a very large banquet at the Kothee, to which the whole station had been invited to meet Sir Edward Russell, and it was nearly one o'clock before the party broke up, having been amused with Mr. Louis Frank's card and other tricks. The lateness of the hour the night before told upon those who had promised to join in the game, and although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed, it was nearly 11 o'clock before the outsiders sent Captains Watson and Prideaux to the wickets, and although Major Smith and Mr. Blaikie bowled their very best, it was some time before Mr. Blaikie made a very clever catch at short slip and Captain Prideaux retired, having put together 13 runs in a very creditable manner. Mr. Perceval next presented himself, and the spectators now saw some really fine batting. Mr. Perceval before he was bowled by Mr Smith displayed some real science in the art of batting in the putting together of his 25 runs.

On the part of the outsiders, Captain Watson made the most runs, and right well he deserved the applause that greeted him on his return to the tent, having been caught by Sepoy Gunnshing. His score of 33 consisted of two fours, two threes, and three twos; the rest were clever put aways and stolen treasures. Of the remaining gentlemen there is not much to say. Major LeGeyt, Captain Scott, Mr. Maxwell, and Captain Hounfrey, all disappointed their admirers. Great things had been hoped for, and probable fifties spoken of, but, alas! for the vanity of human wishes, scores not reaching double figures are found placed against their respective names.

Mr. Jardine was singularly unfortunate. He went in on the fall of the 7th wicket, and owing to 9, 10, 11, all going for nothing, this eminent batsman received no balls, and was obliged to retire with a virgin bat and an undeserved duck's egg. With regard to the field, it would be unfair to neglect to speak in high terms of the bowlers who were much changed during the innings, and Major Smith deserves great credit for the way in which he bowled and caught the Bombay celebrity, Mr. Maxwell.

It was noon, half-past one, yet the station sent Mr. Aston and Sepoy Krishna to take their stands at the wickets, and Major LeGeyt commenced some very fast round-hand bowling, but without any great success. This gentleman was as unfortunate in his bowling as in his batting; he was evidently out of practice, and after bowling Sepoy Krishna he retired, and Mr. Maxwell took his place.

Major Smith went to the wicket, and with him went the hopes of the station. During the rains this gentleman had distinguished himself by his very hard and clever hitting, and many were the good wishes which followed him during his short but brilliant career. As usual, leather-hunting commenced now in real earnest. Major Smith was caught by Captain Scott and was replaced by Mr. Macnaghten, who was our second swell in the rains, but after one brilliant hit for 5 he retired before the bowling of Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Willoughby LeGeyt then presented himself. During the rains this gentleman had made some really good scores, and, as Mr. Macnaghten had retired with only 12 before his name, it was hoped that Mr. W. LeGeyt would not fail to do his devoir. Nor did he disappoint his friends, playing carefully at first, he presently began hitting out, and when Mr. Blaikie joined him they began putting together runs very fast. Mr. Blaikie after a brief but really glorious innings failed to get at one of Captain Prideaux's leary slows, and he retired having added 18 to the score; when he went the remaining wickets fell very fast, and at length the 10th wicket fell, and Mr. W. LeGeyt was still left, having successfully combated the efforts of the outsiders' bowling, and he well deserved the congratulations with which he was received on his return to the tent.

With regard to the field of the outsiders, it is not difficult to ascertain to whom the greatest allowance of praise is due. Captain Prideaux, with justice, can claim the largest share, his bowling was most excellent, and his opponents found it to be of a most deadly nature, and one and all declared that nothing but the utmost patience could grapple with its slow and wily twist.

Neither must Mr. Percival be passed over without a word; his place in the field was long stop, and it will be seen by looking below that no "byes" were scored.

It will also be remarked that on the part of the residents no byes were scored, and Mr. W. LeGeyt should be no more forgotten than Mr. Percival.

It seldom, if ever, occurs that two innings should be played out and no byes be stolen, and it says much for the vigilance of both Messrs. Percival and LeGeyt that they can point to such a clean page.

The crowd of festivities allowed no time for this match to be continued, and so, amidst cheers, the residents proclaimed their victory.

We cannot conclude without a vote of thanks to Colonel Walker, who so kindly scored for both sides.

OUTSIDERS.

Capt. Watson	ct. Guneshing, bd. Smith	33	
Capt. Prideaux	ct. Blaikie, bd. Smith	13	
Mr. Percival	bd. Smith	25	
Major LeGeyt	bd. Blaikie	1	
Capt. Scott	bd. Blaikie	4	
Mr. Maxwell	ct. Smith, bd. Smith	0	
Capt. Humfrey	bd. Smith	7	
Mr. Jardine	not out	0	
Capt. Natt	bd. Blaikie	0	
Dr. Blane	ct. Smith, bd. Blaikie	0	
Mr. Bomonjee	bd. Blaikie	0	
	Wides, 4; byes, 0; leg byes, 1; no balls, 0	2	
		85	

RESIDENTS.

Mr. Aston	bd. Humfrey	5	
Sepoy Krishna	bd. LeGeyt	20	
Major Smith	ct. Scott, bd. Humfrey	26	
Mr. Macnaghten	bd. Maxwell	12	
Mr. W. LeGeyt	not out	31	
Capt. Hamilton	bd. Prideaux	1	
Capt. Griffith	run out	4	
Mr. Blaikie	bd. Prideaux	18	
Sepoy Hurnee	bd. Prideaux	1	
Mr. Jellabhai	ct. Maxwell, bd. Prideaux	1	
Sepoy Guneshsing	bd. Prideaux	25	
	Wides, 23; byes 0; leg byes, 2; no balls, 0	—	